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WEEKLY PEOPLE



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SENDING IN BROADSIDES

TO MOW DOWN STRONGHOLDS OF CAPITALISM.

Bargaining for U. S. Senate Seats—Gompers' Belated Denunciation of One Whom "The People" Nailed—Bethlehem Needs a "Homestead" Investigation—I-I-Pack Fall Out.

The Norwegian people deserve credit. Of all the peoples visited by the Roosevelt circus, the Norwegian people are reported to have remained the calmest. Whereas, everywhere else—Austrians, French, Germans, Italians, Belgians, Hollanders—the peoples are reported to have gone delirious over Teddy, notwithstanding the kingly honors bestowed upon Roosevelt by the Norwegian royal house, the people were not at all enthusiastic. Can it be that the absence of cheer from the masses in Norway is only an evidence of the emptiness of the royal coffers—too empty to buy cheerers?

The wretchedly exploited Hungarian wage slaves of McKees Rocks, upon whose necks the vampires of the I-m-a-Bummers, sailing under the false colors of I. W. W., fastened themselves, and from whom these vampires whacked dues with false declamations of "Revolution," should not lose hope when they read that the leading Editor of the organization which they were cheated into believing was fighting their battles has taken refuge in a "capitalist sheet" and is there telling tales out of school, as described by our special Spokane correspondent in this issue. The McKees Rocks wage slaves should profit by the lesson, throw off their shoulders the Editors, St. Johns, Rothschilds and the rest of their "direct action" misleaders, and join the I. W. W. which all the while warned them against slumming.

"I believe fifty per cent. of the seats in the United States Senate have been practically purchased," so states ex-United States Senator William E. Mason of Illinois.—Believe, brother? may, you know it. And the purchase price, if not always paid in advance, is paid afterwards in installments from the proceeds of the dividends raked in on stock known as "United States Senate Consolidated."

Gompers—long a vituperative abuser of The People for the facts which it published about one of Gompers' pets, one Harry White, alias Karkowitsky—having now fallen out with the worthy, writes about him as follows in the "Federation" for May: "In investigating the official affairs of White after his self transfer from union office to the position of contributor on ethical subjects to anti-union publications, it was discovered, [discovered] is good] that for eight years previous to the revolt of his conscience against trades unionism he had been drawing dividends for himself from the profits made on the contracts for printing the union labels, and in the suit brought thereupon against him by the garment worker officials the court awarded the union a verdict against White for \$17,500."—As fast as these worthies fall out among themselves the charges made against them by The People are admitted. Next!

He who would understand the "philanthropic move" of the Steel Trust, in establishing a twelve million dollar benefit fund for its employees, should read over again the article "Darkening Counsel" published last week in these columns. There is nothing like the lure of an insurance to keep workers in submission. As beauty exposed is not so fascinating as beauty suggested by suggestive drapery, nothing so much fascinates into imbecility as visions of "Insurance."

Periodically during recent years the ash-barrel refuse of the Populist party gathers, with predilection at St. Louis, calls itself an "Executive Session of the Populist party," and proceeds to give to the press the "conclusions arrived at by the executive session." The report usually is to the effect that "a new party should be launched"; latterly the report has been enlarged with the addition that "the executive session considered the advisability of joining the Socialist party."

The periodical "Executive Session of the Populist party" has again just taken place, in St. Louis, of course, and it has just issued its report. It is again to the effect that a new party should be launched, and that the executive session considers the advisability of joining the Socialist party. By the looks of the Socialist party one should say it had long ago been joined by the "executive session of the Populist party." If the "executive session of the Populist party" has not yet done so, it should do so, by all means.

When Napoleon was in Egypt, he visited the mosques, squatted down and went through all the religious gymnastics of the Moslems. It won him their favor. Roosevelt, who knows of art as much as he knows of astronomy, when he visited the art gallery at Amsterdam, sat for 15 minutes in mute contemplation of Rembrandt's "The Night Watch," and the despatch says that "the people in his suite talked only in whispers" while the great man was admiring. From the Great Napoleon to the Little Napoleon the transit is vast, but the methods are not unlike.

When the Homestead strike broke out in 1892, and the Senate hurried to "investigate," the investigators hurried twice as fast to report their "amazement at the big wages the men got," some of them "\$300 a month!" What the Carnegie Company had done was to bring before the investigators some of the high salaried overseers, and the "investigators" did not investigate behind the curtain. It is now in the cards—now that another Senate investigation has been held on the Bethlehem (not Bethlehem, Palestine, but Bethlehem, Pa.) Steel Plant, and that it is found out that the 12-hour day, Sundays included and not paid for as overwork, with an average 15 cents an hour is the Labor status at Bethlehem—it is now in the cards for the Bethlehem concern to put its own "wage-earning" President on the stand. He will truthfully swear his salary is \$25,000 a month, and then the investigators may indulge in some 1910 amazement at the "big wages paid in Bethlehem."

If Bryan can be induced to stump Indiana this campaign for Kern, as they are trying to get him to do, and Roosevelt is "Johnny-on-the-spot" for Beveridge, as he has promised to be, then the people of Indiana—men, women and children—have a rare time coming. Free, gratis and for nothing they will see the two leading clowns of the bourgeois political circus. Each a type, in his way, and each a type that may not recur in a hurry. There was a time in this country when people heard Henry Clay one day, and Andrew Jackson the next, and had something to take home and think over; now it would be Bryan and Roosevelt—from the sublime to the ridiculous.

How long will it be before the Socialist party "catches on"? Distracted by defection and "desertion" of membership and voters, the S. P. should take a tip from the Gompers Unions, by setting up an "insurance" to cheat the rank and file and hold them back. The S. P. should set up some kind of insurance attachment to its locals; some sick and death benefit fund, it matters not how hollow. If that does not keep the S. P. together, then, nothing will and it might as well join the "Executive Session of the Populist party."

Piling on the agony! Still more gold! Cablegrams announce the discovery of a new and exceptionally rich gold deposit near the head waters of the Kuskokwim river in Alaska. Nuggets found there are worth \$100 to \$500 are being exhibited in Tacoma. All of which are favorable winds to fill the sails of the piratical craft of Free Trade. The longer the flood of gold all the higher will prices go; the higher prices mount all the louder will the Free Trader yell: "The tariff does it," and all the more fools will be caught with the plausible outcry.

The people of this city and country are being put to the test in the Gaynor-Hearst controversy. Are they ballasted wholly bereft of the critical sense? feather-weights who can be thrown off their ballast by a pretence of photography of documentary evidence, by wholly irrelevant matter, and by turgid fat print?—those who are will be taken in by Hearst's "American"; those who are not will see through the flim-flam that seeks to avoid the issue.

With the Carnegie steel workers

GERALDINE FARRAR'S HIT

Atlanta, Ga., despatches of May 3rd tell that, upon invitation of the convicts in the United States penitentiary of that city, the gifted singer Geraldine Farrar, playing her own accompaniment on the piano, sang on that day for nearly forty minutes to one thousand convicts, gathered in the large auditorium of the penitentiary. The despatches tell how Miss Farrar's touching songs, concluding with "Home, Sweet Home," converted the auditorium into "one great sob," tears streaming down the cheeks both of the singer and her convict audience. The closing paragraph of the despatches is: "Miss Farrar's singing has been worth more than a hundred sermons," said Warden Moyer."

Be it as it may with regard to sermons, certain it is that Miss Farrar bowed down with a pathetic object

lesson the monumental slander regarding man's "perverseness," a slander of the human race which, rooted in superstitions, and kept alive by pulpites, is used by capitalist politicians, press and professors as an "argument" against the "practicality of Socialism."

In the words of the Chinese sage: "As water naturally runs downward, but can be artificially made to shoot upward, so does human nature naturally tend to loftiness, but is by artificial methods pressed downward."

Whatever may, one time, have been the necessity, or apology, for social systems that compelled the animal in man to assert itself over his better part, and thus artificially to press his lofty aspirations downward, that necessity, or excuse, exists no longer. The wealth producible to-day, under rational social or-

ganization, is so ample for all that penitentiaries—places in which ninety-nine and nine-tenths per cent. of the inmates are sent thither for crimes against "property"—are monumental indictments of the misnamed Social Order that produces the criminals.

The criminal Social Order of Capitalism seeks to justify its felony against the nation by imputing to man innate perverseness. The imputation is calumny, added to the felony. And vain is the attempt. How vain was again proved by the effect upon the allegedly "hardened sinners" of the charming voice and touching words of Miss Farrar's songs.

The human heart is golden. Whatever is stony therein is, to-day, the artificial product of the capitalist social system.

I'M-A-BUM WILSON FIRED

HE HITS BACK BY GIVING AWAY THE "MARTYR" SNAP.

Funds from Dupes Having Run Dry the Slummery Crew of the Bogus I. W. W. Fall Out Among Themselves—Their Editor Is Expelled—He Refuses to Be Expelled and Tells Tales on His Pals.

Spokane, Wash., May 1.—Time straightens all kinks. I am well aware that more than one reader of The People thought my letters upon the I'm-a-Bummers might be exaggerations, and I suppose also such sentimentalists thought The People was too intolerant when it dealt its sledge-hammer blows upon the heads of this unspeakable crew. Well, as I said, time straightens out all kinks. In this instance it did not take a very long time to do it, either.

Everybody knows what has become of J. H. Walsh, the organizer of the I'm-a-Bum singers. When last heard of in Omaha, Neb., was after him for the funds he had walked away with. But now comes even worse.

Walsh had slunk away quietly from Omaha. In his place there remained here in Spokane a set of people who were afterwards reinforced by Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. They put themselves up as direct action revolutionists, and were to kill the intolerant S. L. P. Their organ, "The Industrial Worker," was edited by one James Wilson; as such James Wilson figured conspicuously as the leader of the gang. His articles against the Socialist Labor Party were full of vitriol, and well they may. The S. L. P. never let up on their veiled dynamitism; their advocacy of theft, and their absurd claim of industrialism. This Wilson, and his paper, of course received the national O. K. of Vincent St. John, from Chicago. Everything went on harmonious with the gang so long as funds were coming in from dupes. But the harmony is at an end, and now comes the long expected.

The "Industrial Worker" of April 30th, contains this notice:

"EXPELLED,
"Spokane, Wash., April 24, 1910.
"Industrial Worker:—I have been instructed by Local 222 to notify you, that James Wilson has been expelled from that local, and to ask you to put a notice in the Worker to that effect.
"I remain, yours for the I. W. W.
"A. E. Cousins,
"Recording Secy No. 222."

Why, what's the matter with editor Wilson? What is the matter with editor Wilson, and with his whole set we can learn from the Spokane "Evening Chronicle" of last April 25th. I admit the "Chronicle" is a capitalist sheet, but I will be excused for quoting from a capitalist sheet a signed letter by Wilson himself, sent to the "Chronicle" and published by it on April 25. That letter is as follows:

"To the Editor of the Chronicle:—I am a member-at-large of the I. W. W. and not a member of the local unions of Spokane, and therefore can not be read out locally."

"The matter of the 'defense fund' and the impossibility of getting any information regarding it is a disgrace to the whole organization and an in-

of the bosses, it was pointed out to them that the inevitable result of the tariff would be competition, not of products, but of the maker of the products.

The litho worker referred to, said that not only insurance schemes but poorhouse schemes would be necessary if the downward trend in the trade kept on. Such is now the condition of a body of craftsmen who once upon a time prided themselves upon their skill and high wages. Now, however, they are to be the wards of their employers, tied to their jobs with an insurance string, the same sort of string that holds most "union" men to their so-called

agents.

The lithographers are an eloquent illustration of the impotence of pure and simple unionism.

NO LABOR PARTY.

Gompers Disclaims any Such Plan at Farmers' Convention.

St. Louis, May 8.—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, speaking before the Farmers' convention at the Coliseum, said he had no intention of forming a new political party, with or without an alliance with the Farmers' Union.

"I never belonged to any party," said Gompers. "I hope the day will come when farmers and laborers will be partisans to a principle rather than to a party. I did not come here to launch a new political party; I am here to cement the bond of unity between the producers of the wealth and prosperity of the United States."

Gompers said he looked forward to the day when "farmers and laborers will be united into one federation throughout the country," and when the Senate and House of Congress will be "filled with representatives of the people—the farmers and wage earners."

The Executive Committee of the Farmers' Educational and Co-operative Union to-day adopted a resolution endorsing the Federation of Labor and pledging all organized farmers to give preference to union products. The organization is said to number 3,000,000.

CANADIAN STRIKERS UNDECEIVED.

Hamilton, Canada, May 9.—The striking employees of the Imperial Cotton Company are becoming positively rude to their bosses, which, however, is another way of saying that they refuse to swallow unquestioned anything these bosses might tell them. At a meeting of these strikers held last week, a subordinate official of the cotton company was present and addressed them. It was the superintendent of the firm who spoke. He referred to the fact that a petition was sent to Manager Grantham two years ago requesting the restoration of 10 per cent. in wages which was taken off some time previous. He said that it was impossible for the company to comply with the request just now as the mill was losing money. He said he would not want to pay for what the firm had lost within the last six months.

"I wish I had what they made," shouted one of the strikers.

Kimball, the superintendent, went on to say that the company had taken contracts below cost as cotton was very high. In England, he said, the cotton mills were going to make a reduction this month. He added that there would be no hope for a raise until the fall, and then it would all depend on the price of cotton. If it was down in price the wages would be restored.

"Hot air!" cried another voice.

Chairman Hope had nothing against Kimball personally but he thought the fact that he was at the meeting was an indication that the company wanted them back all right. He advised all, and especially the married people, to find work somewhere else, and not go back to work at the mill until their request was granted.

WARN THEM AWAY.

British Consul Tells Countrymen to Beware of American "Roseateness."

It has just been discovered that the British consul general in this city recently made a report to his government, in which he cautioned British workmen against too roseate a view of the prospects and opportunities in American cities.

The report has been made public in England, and copies of it have just reached this side.

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SAN FRANCISCO LETTER

MAY DAY CELEBRATED WITH PARADE AND PICNIC

Mixed Organizations Participate—Asparagus Merchants Show "Largeness of Heart"—Unionists Denounce Wm. R. Hearst as Foe of Labor Troubles of City's Executive Head.

San Francisco, May 3.—For the first time in the history of San Francisco, International Labor Day, May Day, was observed by an out-door demonstration. With red flags defiantly flying and breathing strains of the International, the progressive element of the working class of the San Francisco marched up Market street on the morning of the first of May. The parade and the picnic that followed were under the auspices of the International Labor Day Federation of San Francisco. This federation is composed of the various S. L. P. branches, the S. P., and the other progressive organizations and unions. The parade disbanded on Mission street where special cars awaited the crowds, and where a big bundle of the Weekly Peoples were distributed.

The picnic grounds were thronged by young and old who enjoyed themselves to their heart's content with the manifold amusements the park supplied. The orator of the day, Austin Lewis, was a regrettable disappointment. He revenged the silly doctrine of "proletarianism"; the movement must cast off the intellectuals, lawyers, professional men and such and elect real dyed-in-the-dirt proletarians to position and office. Further, he subsidized the general strike and syndicalism. However, to give credit where credit is due, his oration had one good quality, it was short.

The S. L. P. actives sold Sue books, pamphlets and other Labor News publications. A few subs, were also secured.

Great consternation prevailed among the asparagus merchants of this city, who find the delicacy is piling up on them day after day with no apparent means of getting rid of it. According to the dealers, 3,000 boxes of asparagus was thrown into the crematory. The next day the merchants decided to give it to the public. This "noble" act was prompted partly by the fact that the crematory charged them 40 cents a ton besides the cost of extra handling. It would appear that people do not want asparagus, but not so. A free day cleared the surplus, and the merchants reported the market as "firm."

This incident is a good answer to those "back to the land" reformers who tell you that you do not need very much capital but only need to start in a small way. It is safe to say that most of these asparagus growers are those who have started thus.

Our "labor" administration is torn by dissension and graft, a result of the apparent efforts to give "fair treatment to both sides." In the midst of all these troubles comes the indictment of Police Commissioner Flannery who is charged with fleecing one Wood out of the sum of \$800 by guaranteeing protection to a gang of "wire tapping" bungo men. Mayor McCarthy has suspended Flannery but he wants it distinctly understood that he has the "utmost faith in Flannery's integrity." Flannery, be it known, is the owner of saloons and resorts. It is difficult to see how he became connected with labor movements.

The labor circles are at odds with Hearst because of his connection with the Homestake mines, having locked union miners out. They declare that he is "the most dangerous and treacherous foe that has ever sought to destroy the trade union organizations." Not long ago Hearst had imprecations heaped upon his head by the local Catholic papers because he referred to Ferrer as a martyr. Now that the labor unions have followed suit it seems that Hearst will lose out.

Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of the Czar Pierpont I, is here with her mamma. Their arrival has been duly chronicled as giving a new impetus to social affairs. Miss Anne it will be remembered, helped to organize the shirtwaist makers of New York. She

(Continued on page two.)

WEALTH AND LAW

Justice but Reflects the Material Interests of the Law Makers

Holyoke, Mass., April 22.—The below article is taken from the Holyoke "Transcript" of April 18. It is a comment which I made on a paragraph which the "Transcript" contained.

M. R.

"Right must be right. Law must be law. If the justices of our supreme court are governed by prejudicial hearings of cases? This is something to think about in view of the talk that is proceeding from headquarters about the reasons for rehearsing the government's two great cases."—Transcript.

Wealth-power—a w-right—justice. That is the solution of the riddle. If you have the power you make the law and establish your right and call it justice.

If you have not the power, you can not make laws and all your declamation about right and justice are idle vapors. When the American slave owners had the power they made the law that slavery was right and just—to themselves, and not until the anti-slave interests of the country had gotten hold of the power could they make laws to say that slavery was wrong and unjust to their ideas. When people are poor, all the power they possess is their good strong fists and that is apt to be sufficient for their ordinary needs.

But when people become wealthy, they need more than their fists to protect their property, consequently they make laws intended to keep other peoples' hands and feet off their property. The more property the more laws are needed and thus a structure is reared that becomes top-heavy and no amount of bracing will keep it from falling because it is against the law of gravitation. Our American Republic has become so wealth top-heavy that frantic efforts are made to brace it from collapsing. It is no use however and the crash will come. We will have to begin all over again on lines which experience has taught us to follow. These lines are that the system of wealth production must in the future be carried on the collective plan instead of the individual one. That will prevent an individual from becoming wealth top-heavy and consequently no bracing is needed to uphold a society where all are practically equal not only before the law but also in the every day life of getting a living. That will make us democratic not only in theory but also in practice, and it will establish in law the principle that all men are free and equal and have the right to live and be happy.

MURDERS BY MINE OWNERS.

Killed

Lund Hill, England, Feb. 19, 1857	189
Pocahontas, Va., 1884	307
Nanaimo, Vancouver, May 4, 1887	170
Duer, Belgium, Nov. 13, 1888	122
Andouies, Belgium, Mar. 11, 1892	200
Johnstown, Pa., July 21, 1902	112
Hannah, Wyo., June 30, 1903	200
Marwick, Pa., Jan. 28, 1904	189
Pas-de-Calais, France, Mar. 10, '06	1,000
Fairmont, W. Va., Mar. 23, 1906	100
Cananea, Mexico, June 1, 1906	100
Darr mine, Pittsburg, Dec. 20, 1907	200
Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 21, 1907	200
Reden, Prussia, Jan. 28, 1908	150
Stuart, Fayetteville, W. Va., June 29, 1908	60
Chihuahua, Mexico, Feb. 18, 1908	100
Girgenti, Sicily, July 1, 1908	60
Tokio, Japan, July 22, 1908	430
Fang-Tae, Peking, China, Aug. 20, 1908	112
Monongah, W. Va., Dec. 6, 1908	410
Yolande, Ala., Dec. 16, 1908	60
Jacob's Creek, Pa., Dec. 19, 1908	234
Bluefield, W. Va., Jan. 13, 1909	100
Leiter, Ill., Jan. 11, 1909	25
Birmingham, Ala., Feb. 3, 1909	17
Cherry, Ill., Nov. 13, 1909	285
Primero, Col., Jan. 31, 1910	75
Drakesboro, Ky., Feb. 1, 1910	35
Las Esperanzas, Mex., Feb. 2, 1910	68
Indiana, Pa., Feb. 5, 1910	11
Mulga mine, Birmingham, Ala., April 20, 1910	47
Youghibgheny mine, Amsterdam, Ohio, April 21, 1910	11
AND	
Palos, Ala., May 5, 1910	150

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SOCIALIST UNITY

S. P. Rank and File Said to Be Talking About It.

In connection with the article, "The Two Socialist Parties," which appeared in last week's People, I think the gist of two talks that I had recently with S. P. men on the question of unity, will prove of interest.

S. P. man No. 1, who until a couple of years ago, was in the S. L. P., volunteered the information that there was a strong under-current for Socialist unity among the rank and file of the S. P., thus confirming a proletarian member of an important committee of Local New York, S. P., who had told me that were the question put to a vote of the rank and file to-day, it would carry overwhelmingly.

S. P. man No. 1 declared, however, that despite the unity sentiment in the S. P., the S. L. P. need not count upon unity, for the reason that the ex-S.L.P. men in the S. P. would see to it that unity would never be effected. I answered him that the S. L. P. was not bothering about unity just now; that it had done its duty in that direction, in obedience to the International, and that so far as the S. L. P. was concerned its skirts were clear of responsibility for the divided Socialist movement of the land. I further observed to the gentleman that if there existed in the S. P. such a sentiment for unity as he had said, and that if against it there was only such as he, that then he and those like him would be rolled over and flattened in the dust, at which remark his patrician dignity was grievously offended.

S. P. man No. 2, with whom I talked, got into the S. P. after the split. For a long time he believed that the S.L.P. was a bunch of "soreheads" and "wreckers of the movement" as his S. P. friends told him. He said that S. P. men in those days had come to the conclusion that the S. L. P. must be got rid of. Some of them expected to see the S. L. P. die out and disappear; others, realizing its vitality, held differently—that it must be helped off the scene. The way they tried to "help it off" was by slandering it one day, by raising it as a bugaboo the next. What amazed all hands in the S. P. was the persistence with which the S. L. P. held out, and the power with which it made its influence felt, even in the ranks of the S. P.

S. P. man No. 2, says that despite all the efforts of his party to placate the unions the S. P. rests under the "stigma" raised against Socialism in the unions by the S. L. P. In other words many labor fakirs, having no love for the S. L. P. (which exposes their crookedness and shows up their economic ignorance), being unable to distinguish as between the S. P. and the S. L. P., vent their hatred against the two. The S. P. leaders, who are ever trying to prove to the labor fakirs that they are the "good Socialists," despairing of getting "rid" of the S. L. P., despairing of ever completely escaping the "stigma" meant for the S. L. P., and seeing their S. P. vote going down are now considering with fond hopes the coming of a Labor Party based upon the A. F. of L. unions, and in which they hope to find place and position provided they can swing enough of their present followers that way.

My S. P. informant was of the opinion that it won't be long until we have but one Socialist party in this country. He holds that a split in the S. P. is inevitable—one portion, the opportunists and job hunters, going to the labor party, the other portion, the radicals, joining with the S. L. P. "And in the event of no Labor Party?" I asked. He felt sure that was a contingency not to be reckoned with. The Milwaukee affair, he held, would whet the appetite of the labor fakirs to organize politically for like successes and the jobs that go with victory.

All of which leads me to observe that eventually there will be unity of all real Socialists; future events will determine how such unity is to be brought about. Meanwhile S. L. P. men should keep in touch with the militant element in the S. P.

J. H.

POLICE INDICTED FOR RIOTING.

Portland, Ore., April 27.—Indictments were returned to-day against nine men, among whom are the Mayor and Justice of the Peace of St. John and two policemen, after an investigation of the Hindu race riots of March 23.

Mayor J. F. Hendricks and Justice of the Peace O. R. Downs are charged with neglect of duty, and the policemen with neglect of duty and participation in the rioting and in the robbery of \$185 from the Hindus.

GIRL WORKERS IN BREWERIES

STAND IN WATER, IN WET SKIRTS—BURSTING BOTTLES A CONSTANT MENACE—WAGES \$2.50 TO \$3.00 A WEEK—EXACCTIONS OF FOREMEN.

Certain facts about the exploitation of girl workers in breweries becoming widely whispered about, a committee of three was sent to Milwaukee by the Women's Trade Union League headquarters in Chicago, to investigate. The committee reported in part as follows:

The labelling rooms and wash rooms of the bottling department are where women and girls work. Although this is week work and not piece work the girls' rate of speed is determined by the rate at which the automatic hand carrying the filled bottles passes in front of them. The girls wire, clip the wire and finish off with tin foil and in one of the breweries with ribbon, each girl performing one operation only. The work itself is monotonous but light, and if done in a sitting posture (and there seems no reason why it should not be) would in itself be less objectionable work for the girls than that of the wash room.

"With the work of the wash room it is very different. Here, too, the girls stand but they work amid so much moisture that their health must in many cases be injuriously affected. Their work is to wash bottles. Their hands are all the time in the water which splashes about over them in all directions. It seems quite impossible for the worker to keep herself dry, and as for her feet, although she stands on a wooden plank and wears wooden-soled shoes, the water gets inside these and her wet skirts whisk around her ankles and keep them more or less constantly damp.

The testimony of the girls is that working in water and surrounded by water is very bad for the health, and is especially productive of rheumatism. We saw the work going on in mild weather, and the water in which the bottles were being washed was warm, but in winter the conditions it is agreed are much more trying, and the effects of the damp in cold weather much more injurious. "Another kind of work is the inspection of the cleaned bottles, which is done by holding them over or up to an electric light, a job that must be most injurious to the eyes.

"Again, all the processes of the labeling and wash rooms involve the constant risk of severe cuts to the hands from broken glass or bursting bottles. The latter also are the cause of serious injuries to the face and eyes. The in-

vestigators were strongly impressed with the belief that the wash room is no fit place for girls to work in at all, and venture to express the hope that in time they may be gradually withdrawn from it altogether. For it is not only the immediate and palpable effect on the girls' health which has to be considered, but the permanent results in undermining the constitution of these prospective mothers of our future citizens. Upon this point all with whom we talked who have any means of knowing the facts are unanimous.

"Considering the danger of this work to the health of the girls, and that it is seasoned work, we are astonished at the low wage prevailing. The wages paid to the girls in the labelling room are from 75 cents to 80 cents per day. The advance to 80 cents has only been made in some places recently. In the winter months the girls not working full time average only \$2.50 of \$3.00 per week. Their wages are a standard scale, the girls receiving the same scale for whatever length of time they may work in the particular department.

"They work eight hours a day beginning at 8 o'clock in the morning having one hour for lunch and quitting at 5 o'clock. When the busy season is on they work overtime, but are only paid at the regulation rate per hour.

"An attempt has recently been made to organize the girls but it was blocked somewhat by the opposition of the brewery authorities to the unionists shown by discharging those girls who showed most activity in this work and by efforts made by certain foreladies to influence the girls against the movement.

"There is no direction in which the beneficial influence of organization is more strongly felt than in protecting the girls' moral standards and in enabling them to maintain their self-respect. An individual girl is helpless to resent the insults or resist the advances of an abusive or unprincipled foreman.

"That the danger hinted at is no illusory one was impressed upon us by the many reports that reached us of girls who complained of such treatment it being matter of common talk that there are foremen superintending girls who make a practice of intruding upon them even in the toilet rooms.

"The conditions which we have described are such as we must all deplore."

"OUR" CAPITALISTS LEAD.

Europeans Beaten in Manufactures—Workmen Don't Reap Benefits.

Washington, May 7.—In the rapid development of manufacturing industries the United States capitalists are leading their three principal competitors—Great Britain, France and Germany, but this is not benefiting Labor any. This is shown, according to the calculations of the Bureau of Statistics of the Department of Commerce and Labor, by the immense increases in importations of raw materials and the growth of exports of finished products. Trade in that direction now comprises more than seventy-eight per cent of all the foreign commerce that way.

In the nine months ending March more than \$500,000,000 worth of raw materials was taken in to be finished into manufactured products and consumed at home or shipped abroad. The United States magnates furnished to Great Britain, Germany and France nearly \$500,000,000 worth of raw materials from their mines and fields.

I asked. He felt sure that was a contingency not to be reckoned with. The Milwaukee affair, he held, would whet the appetite of the labor fakirs to organize politically for like successes and the jobs that go with victory.

All of which leads me to observe that eventually there will be unity of all real Socialists; future events will determine how such unity is to be brought about. Meanwhile S. L. P. men should keep in touch with the militant element in the S. P.

J. H.

Two Lectures by Daniel De Leon, Editor of The Daily People.

If you want to know why the Socialist Party denounces the labor fakirs and their dues-paying dupes; spurns sops and palliatives; scorns fusions with hostile classes, read The Two Pages.

A 96-page pamphlet selling at Fifteen Cents.

OWNING HOMES

The Vast Majority of the Workers Cannot Do It.

Washington, May 11.—The average weekly earnings of women in some of the industries which employ considerable numbers were as follows: Cotton goods, \$6.03; hosiery and knit goods, \$6.01; silk and silk goods, \$6.11; boots and shoes, \$7.60; men's clothing, \$6.07; women's clothing, \$6.85; shirts, \$5.69.

In connection with the cotton industry, a recent Government bulletin makes an interesting comparison of the earnings in the North with those in the South. By confining the comparison to establishments engaged in the manufacture of plain cloths for printing and connecting, it eliminates to a considerable extent the differences between the character of the industry in the two sections, and thus presents a fair basis to measure differences in earnings. This comparison shows that the average earnings of men were in New England, \$2.52; in the South, \$3.14—a difference of \$3.38.

For women the average was, in New England, \$7.25; in the south, \$3.77—a difference of \$3.46; while for the children the average as, in New England, \$4.45; in the south, \$2.73—a difference of \$1.72.

For all classes the average weekly earnings in the north were \$7.62, as contrasted with but \$4.16 in the south, yet some workingmen vote for a "protective tariff," thinking it keeps up his wages.

There is a wide-spread allegation of the master class that "poverty and pauperism are the result of intemperance," but statistics both in England and America show that they are attributable to misfortune, or low wages.

More than one-half of the families of the country, and nine-tenths of those in the cities and industrial communities, are propertless; in a group of states including Massachusetts, one-fifth are paupers; that one-twentieth are paupers; that one-eighth of the families hold seven-eighths, and one per cent own one-half of the property of the country (see C. B. Spahr's "Distribution of Wealth," page 69), and that 71 per cent of the people hold but 5 per cent of the wealth; that one-eighth of the families receive over one-half of the total income.

These figures are doubly important when high authority shows that the tendency of economic forces is to widen the differences existing in industrial society, and that, unequal as the distribution of wealth already is to-day, it is towards a still greater inequality.

In Greater New York there are 722,670 homes, 95.1 per cent of which are not owned by the families who live in them. Philadelphia, known as the "City of Brotherly Love," has 265,093 homes, 88.9 per cent are not owned by the occupants—and are either rented or mortgaged, the greater majority mortgaged. Boston, 92 per cent not owned by occupants; Buffalo, 87 per cent; Pittsburgh, 85 per cent; Chicago, 89 per cent; San Francisco, before the fire, 67,502 homes, 85 per cent of which were not owned by those who lived in them. All of the large cities in the United States tell the same story.

The census figures for the whole country are no more encouraging. In 1900 there were 16,187,715 families in the United States, of whom only 31.8 per cent owned their own homes. Of the remaining 68.2 per cent, 55.5 per cent rented their homes outright, 14.7 per cent had the slight hold of the roof over their heads that one is able to retain with a mortgage attached.

SAN FRANCISCO LETTER.

(Continued from page one.)

gave a reception to the prominent leaders of the local trade unions. Our friend, Miss Maud Younger, a prominent member of the S. P. Local, was one of the chief figures taking part. As "Organized Labor" has it, "Gompers, Mitchell and the Civic Federation are no longer in it. When the devil is drunk, his imps run the business." This paper further points out that Morgan did not have a dollar invested in the shirtwaist industry and didn't care whether that business was "put on the bum" or not, and, at the present moment, the Bethlehem Steel Works, in which Morgan is heavily interested, are trying to introduce boy-labor instead of paying decent wages to the men now on strike. Anne's humanitarian feelings don't go so far as to conflict with papa's material interests. At least she is painfully silent on the subject.

F. W. S.

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

The Differences

BETWEEN THE

THE CLASS STRUGGLE

EFFECTIVE ANSWER TO OBJECTORS WHO DENY IT EXISTS—HISTORY CONFIRMS SOCIALIST DEDUCTION.

Among the Socialist slogans "class struggle" is the one which most gets on the nerves of the bourgeoisie, even upon politicians possessed of horse sense. Socialization of the means of production is a theme which is debatable, declare some of them, but class struggle, that is civil war, "blood and war," and to their imagination it is like barricades and other like defences of 1848.

By this time, though, they should have learned enough from our literature, press, and history to know that we, in saying "class struggle," have at little in mind the shotgun and paving stones as when using the word "revolution." Classes are economic groups with antagonistic interests and possessing social power. The struggle for these interests can be carried on in many ways, and in fact has often been carried on without a drop of blood having been shed since private property and individual mode of earning a living has brought about the division into classes.

If two competitors fight with each other to get each other's customers, this is not a class struggle, but a struggle between private individuals; for the rest this is also a struggle for economic power and interest, but it is not of the same importance as the struggle between classes. Since Olin's time conflicting interests and powers between classes have been settled through struggle, through a class struggle. And the whole development of civilization moves, since the dissolution of primitive communism, through class struggles as stated in the "Communist Manifesto." How absurd it is then to say as "Ethical Culture" some time ago stated: "Class struggle is a curse that must die outside because otherwise it would soil the room."

Max Nordau, the Paris physician and renowned author, not a Socialist, but judging Socialist matters more intelligently than the great lights of the Progressists, wrote an essay some years ago about the historic and the present day class struggle, in which he said: "Those who attribute improved conditions of labor to the magnanimity of the ruling class, or to the initiative of a monarch-suffer—granted their sincerity—from intellectual deception." Nothing that was ever done for labor has been done voluntarily. Not one measure which improved labor's condition was a voluntary concession of the ruling class. Everything was wrung from it either by force or threat, everything was granted after it recognized the futility of further resistance; everything is the result of struggle, without which the proletariat would not have gained a thing.

All history makes for the axiom: Never did a ruling class, out of sympathy for the oppressed give up one particle of its advantages, nor anything were it ever so little, was conceded, unless it itself derived some benefit thereby.

Sympathy, justice, neighborly love, play no role in the mutual relation of classes. These are virtues of individuals but not of classes. These are dominated by relentless laws of "interests." That is the reason each class had to fight a life and death struggle for concessions gained from the other class.

The author describes the judicial rights of the Roman slaves, which were not improved in the least during a full ten centuries, and he also describes conditions during feudalism. The land owners who united in the class of nobility, had no more feeling for their serfs than the war hardened Romans had for their slaves. The general laws, the regulations in various feudal domains make one shudder. The serf found in the secret possession of a weapon had his hand chopped off. The same happened to one who failed to salute his master, where he was not hanged, as in Normandy. Refusal to work, flight, and poaching were punishable by death. The master recognised no duties towards his vassals; in years of famine he let them starve to death. The church only protected them as far as its interest demanded. These fearful conditions only improved when the outlawed farmers began to feel as a class and risk a class struggle with the propertied class.

In England conditions were a little better, but only to the benefit of the barons. Still, in the year 1515, Thomas Bacon complained: "Where formerly human beings could live comfortably, there are now only sheep and rabbits. Animals created by God to feed men now eat them up. . . . And the cause of this misery? The greed of the nobility, who became cattle raisers and cattle dealers and thought only of increasing their own wealth. (See Kautsky's 'Thomas Moore')."

True, on the renowned night of August 4, 1789, the French nobility gave up "voluntarily" its class privileges. Vol-

THE PENGUINS

A Social Satire.

unitarily? Yes,—when everywhere throughout the land the baronial castles were in flames or demolished, and dozens of murders had enlightened the court aristocracy of what was in store for them, if they resisted longer the demands of the farmers. This is clearly proven by Comrade Cuñow by publications of that period.

It is not true that there was even one case of voluntary grant in this long development. Each right that the enslaved class conquered was mostly at the price of a bloody encounter in the class struggle. From the class struggle proceeded the founding and development of cities, the farmers' revolts, the Puritan movement, the settling of North America, the Commonwealth the English republic (with Cromwell as Protector), and of course the French Revolution, the Thirty Years' War, the war in the Cevennes, the taking of the Bastille, etc.

The history of the industrial proletariat is line after line the history of slavery and serfdom, says Nordau. In the beginning of industry on a large scale the wage workers were the enslaved class under the domination of a reckless master and employing class. So long as the new "industrial aristocracy" felt fully its immense superiority, it did not hesitate to enslave the defenseless proletariat. The "code Napoleon" contained at its promulgation, 1804, the article 1,781, according to which the simple statement of an employer was positive proof in court against a wage earner. The penal law made every combination of workers illegal. The wage worker had to have a "work book," if he did not desire to be jailed as a vagabond. He had no right of migration, no right to strike, no right of free speech and assemblage, no franchise and even in the press he was muzzled, because Guizot still ordered that a political paper had to give a bond of 200,000 francs. This was the situation in the land of the taking of the Bastille and the convent. In England things were not any better.

As long as the proletarians relied upon the reasonableness of the employer, they worked from 14-16 hours daily in factories which were horrible prisons, and for starvation wages. Only the class struggle of the workers carried on with determination and threatening the position of the dominant class brought them some relief.

"Have," asks Nordau, "those who see in Socialism a danger to culture, ever asked themselves how civilization would look if the proletarians had not, for about the last hundred years, carried on a class struggle against the ruling class?"—The metropolis would consist of a small quarter of marble palaces and scattered suburbs of horrible hovels, (London slums). The workers would work daily 18 hours and earn just enough to live on potatoes and tea, to die at the age of thirty with tuberculosis and bring into the world a progeny of rickety dwarfs. Art, poetry and science would be exclusively in the service of base, neurotic, hysterics or totally crazy patricians. Europe would have become like China, but without the patriarchal concern for the coolie. Or does one believe that the white man's nature is of a better make-up? Remember then that in America chattel slavery still existed in 1861, and that the class interest of the Republicans caused its abolition, like in Russia Czaristic "state reasons" caused the ending of serfdom in 1863.

The age of machinery would have brought a new Roman decline, a new medieval darkness over the world if the proletarian class struggle had not prevented this misfortune for mankind.

And the numerous social and political remnants of by-gone ages, some of which still disgrace the world, as in Prussia and Russia—what else can conquer them but the proletarian class struggle?—"Hamburg Echo."

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIALISM IN GREAT BRITAIN

A Historic Economic Sketch of Affairs in Great Britain Down to the Present Time, Showing the Development of Industries, and of Capitalist and Labor Economic Organizations.

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True, on the renowned night of August 4, 1789, the French nobility gave up "voluntarily" its class privileges. Vol-

HER BOY

BY ALEXANDER RALPH.

Anatole France, since the death of Zola and Alphonse Daudet, is the most talked about, perhaps the most read and most admired writer in France.

He has been called a pupil of Renan. His family name is Thibault, not France. He is the son of a poor bookseller's assistant, France Thibault, and was born and brought up in Paris.

Anatole France's masterpiece has in it in Gallie form the wit, the sarcasm, the irony of Dean Swift, and reminds one of Swift's methods of dealing with the ambitions and foibles of mankind in "Gulliver's Travels." It is in "The Isle of Penguins" that M. France has pictured the state of society in his country to-day.

The narrative begins with the wreck of a pious priest, St. Mael, on an imaginary island in the far North, which is inhabited solely by those wise appearing, slow moving birds, penguins.

The saint in gratitude to heaven for his escape from drowning baptizes the birds, a proceeding that causes embarrassment in heaven. Now that they have been baptized and are in possession of souls, they must be transformed into human beings, and the saint turns them into men and women.

It is now necessary to bring them away from the frozen north and give them a new environment. The island is towed to the Breton coast, a nine days' voyage.

It becomes necessary to clothe them. The female penguins show at once in their attire the vanity of the sex, and the males act with less wisdom than when they were in feathers. When they were birds they quarreled only during the mating season, but now the air of the isle was filled with bickerings all the year through, which causes the saint to say: "How greatly have they fallen from that peaceful majesty which made the assembly of the penguins look like the senate of a wise republic."

One day the saint observes one of these metamorphosed males biting the nose of an adversary and another pounding a woman's head with a stone. The saint looks on in horror, while a monk named Bullock, whose acquaintance he has made, shows no perturbation, saying:

"They are creating law. They are founding property. They are establishing civilization, the basis of society and of the State."

The good saint is a Frankenstein, who has not created a single monster, but a nation of monsters. He sees a big penguin who is watering his vegetables. "Your field," says the big one, "is mine," and then kills him and takes possession. The monk explains the natural growth of the law:

"The sole origin of property is force. It is born and preserved by force. It yields only to a greater force. This is why it is correct to say that he who possesses is noble. That big man when he knocked down a laborer to get possession of his field, founded at that moment a very noble house upon this earth and I congratulate him upon it."

So this master of irony goes on, until the State is fully established on two great public virtues, "respect for the rich and contempt for the poor."

.. Antipatriotism ..

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The father was dead when the boy was born; died of that disease which causes so many conferences of good and wise men, so many special articles in the magazines, and which is poetically called the white plague, but more honestly the proletarian disease. But this need not concern us; the father is not in the story any way. The mother is, however, and we may with technical propriety give her some space. I am sorry to say that she was a very deceptive woman. frail of build and stooping of carriage, with a gray white face that was spun over with intersecting wrinkles, she impressed the casual glance as one who had but a few days to live. This was not true, since she lived a good many years after the causal glance had passed on his way.

The boy began to play with the "gang" that made the court its "hangout." He quickly learned that the cop was the greatest enemy. This blue-coated monster would break up ball games and other delightful things. The gang was hunted from court to yard, from street to street. But then the gang was really vicious. It shot craps, threw rocks at "Guineas" and Chinamen, broke windows and had bloody battles with neighboring gangs. So you see the cop really had to chase them.

She sewed overalls. Do not frown, reader. I am not going to write up conditions that prevail in factories of this kind. It would be quite useless. If you are of the class which wears overalls, you have troubles of your own and naturally resent any extra worries. On the other hand, if you are of the class that does not wear overalls, you would sneer and say that I was one of those sensational muck-rakers whose business was to write shocking articles which, for the most part, were untrue. I merely mention that the mother sewed overalls to show how she gained her livelihood.

In the first place, this livelihood consisted of a windowless room in the Clarissa Court tenements. The name is certainly euphonious but the smell was not so nice. How could it be when the ignorant dwellers threw their offal into the court? Besides, the plumbing leaked, and the muddy mass in the yard never had a chance to dry. There is no excuse for this. There are plenty of scavengers and many eager plumbers in the city. The objection that they had no money may readily be dismissed. Often the dwellers of the court were seen to fetch cans of foaming liquid from Pat's Place. I regret to record that this liquid was BEER. But this is not a temperature tract. So we pass on without further comment.

The widow lived in the windowless room. We will not mention the furniture, chiefly because there was none worth mentioning. The rest of the livelihood consisted of bread, oleo and tea in the morning, a couple of sandwiches at noon and a sumptuous repast of bread, oleo and tea, with the additional luxury of a thin slice of ham in the evening.

But the boy is the subject of my story and he has only been mentioned once. This, according to Eissenheim, is atrocious workmanship. We hasten to make amends. The boy also lived in the windowless room whose furniture was unmentionable. In the morning, he eagerly partook of the blueish milk which the Consolidated Company's driver left and which was such a burden for his mother to pay. However, this did not worry him at all. Then he was tied down to his box. Here he wailed till noon. No, gentle reader, he did not cry, he howled. There is difference. When the factories played their mid-day symphony of rest into the ravished ear of the expectant toiler, Mrs. Murphy, the neighbor, came over and gave the boy a bottle of milk of the aforementioned variety. Also she performed certain other things equally necessary. If you are curious, you can easily ascertain what they were by asking any mother of your acquaintance. I have no desire to slander childhood but candor compels me to say that Wally Murphy generally came in after his mother had left and took the bottle away from the boy. This may explain the avidity with which the boy "hit the bottle." As for Wally, he was only four, and his extreme youth must plead with the reader. The boy spent the afternoon, like the morning, in lung development.

After supper the mother always took him out for an airing in the court. The court always held a levee in the evening. These were well attended. Most evident were the kids (not children), first by the racket they made and, secondly, by their omnipresence. Their elders sat on the door step and smoked and drank. The young fought with tongue and fist. Sometimes they played tunes on mouth organs. Then there were present what the poor always have with them, namely dogs. Those fought and frolicked even as their masters.

After the proper time had elapsed, the boy began to walk. For some reason, unknown to us, this always makes a mother very happy. About this time too the boy began to talk. He had a delightful lisp his mother thought. She found great pleasure in imitating the lisp. Mothers do this almost universally, we are told.

When the boy grew older, it was seen

that the lisp was in reality a stammer. Now the mother tried for hours at a time to break him of the habit, but in vain. The effort always ended in tears. Foolish woman. She should have visited a specialist.

The boy began to play with the "gang" that made the court its "hangout." He quickly learned that the cop was the greatest enemy. This blue-coated monster would break up ball games and other delightful things. The gang was hunted from court to yard, from street to street. But then the gang was really vicious. It shot craps, threw rocks at "Guineas" and Chinamen, broke windows and had bloody battles with neighboring gangs. So you see the cop really had to chase them.

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When the boy was now reached manhood's high estate. He had, up to the present time been singularly lucky. He had only been up before the judge three times. One evening, it was in the pleasant fall months when beer is abundant and when the free electorate is about to assert itself, something happened which changed the whole course of the boy's life. He was twenty-two at this time, so you see it was about time for it to change.

There had been plenty of free beer in Pat's Place. The boy had not gone short. On his way home, in a dark place, he found a man who was overcome from following out a certain Persian's philosophy. The man was drunk, paralyzed. The boy saw a chance to do some good, he said. He went over and rolled the man. Now while rolling is an excellent remedy for those overcome by water, it is different with those overcome by alcohol. Unsophisticated reader, I will let you in on the art of rolling. The subject is gently but firmly grasped by the pockets and rocked to and fro until it runs out. No, not the alcohol, but whatever is in the subject's pockets. Well, the boy had just about finished the above described operation when he found himself in the hands of his ancient enemy, the cop.

When the boy came up before the judge, he received his just deserts. He got the maximum sentence, ten years. You see that there are still some judges who do not flinch in their duty. Through the trial, which was short, the boy greatly irritated His Honor by stammering. Meanwhile she continued to sew overalls.

When the boy was fourteen, he went to see the judge. It was not a social visit. No, strictly business. The boy, with the aid of some of the gang, had performed some nocturnal plumbing. This was plainly illegal since, first, they had no license, and, secondly, they had failed to get a permit from the owner of the house. To aggravate the matter, they had carried away sundry pieces of lead pipe which they had failed to return. The judge, I am proud to chronicle, was a stern guardian of the law. He sent the boy to the house of correction for a period of six months, remanding that it was his intention to make a drastic example of every lead pipe thief that came before him. The pest must be stamped out. This was very noble and courageous of the judge.

However, the boy did not mispend his time in the above mentioned house. He learned a good many things. Unfortunately they were not many good things. This was plainly the boy's fault, for do not the wise tell us that life is what we make of it? When he got out, his mother, who felt that her boy had been victimized some way or other, procured a position in the overall factory for him. It was his duty to push trucks about the place. A low beginning, truly. But many have risen to fame from even more modest beginnings. See the books of Horatio J. Alger Jr. For his work the boy would have received three dollars at the end of the week had he stayed. But he quit at the end of the second day. This to you, bright reader, and to me, bright writer, proves conclusively that the boy was worthless. His mother was the only one who still had faith in him. They say that faith will move mountains. Perhaps so. But whatever its efficacy in engineering feats, it certainly will not make those born bad, good.

After that the boy had several other jobs. With only one did he stay any length of time. The messenger's job suited him rather well. Maybe this was

because it made him acquainted with certain phases of life heretofore unknown to him. Principal among these new things was that part of the city life which begins at sundown and whose high noon is midnight. Thus the boy had finally become enrolled in the great and only school of life. This school is undoubtedly the best for the growing youth. All our eminent men proclaim it. To save it from overcrowding, these same eminent men send their own progeny to exclusive private schools and expensive colleges. This is unutterably noble of them.

Liberal Classics

All truth is safe, and nothing else is safe; and he who keeps back the truth, or withdraws it from men, from motives of expediency, is either a coward or a criminal, or both.

—Prof. Max Muller.

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Man, in the Past, Present and

WEEKLY PEOPLE

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SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES.

In 1888	2,068
In 1890	21,157
In 1892	50,500
In 1894	191
In 1896	44,172
In 1898	14,287

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SATURDAY, MAY 14, 1910.

The creation of the factory system began to produce a change already visible in the more advanced countries, England and France. It had formed a new class of wage-earners, having nothing but their daily wages to live on, and reduced during industrial crises to starvation and wretchedness. People began to talk of the PROLETARIANS, an old Roman term revived to designate a new class, and of PAUPERISM, a new sort of distress caused by industrial wealth.

—SEIGNOBOS.

A TIP TO PROF. ELY.

Prof. Felix Adler recently delivered one of his regular Sunday orations. No. The oration was not of the regulation sort. Not quite. The regulation sort earns for the professor the unstinted praise of the bourgeois press. This time that very press has been calling him names, thereanent.

Prof. Adler expressed the opinion that "the lower house in our popular legislative bodies should not be constituted on a basis of population but the representatives should be by occupation. There should be merchant deputies, then farmer-deputies, labor-deputies, and so on; under such representation women as well as men employed in any business would vote; and there would be a mothers' representation."

The last sentence in the passage—"a mothers' representation"—suggests, if a "mothers' representation," why not a "fathers' representation" also? Whereupon the whole passage might be dismissed as mere freakishness. This would be a mistake. The passage is not one of the professor's numerous exhibitions of stark freakishness. It is an instance of the professor having been, in an important matter, treated by fate less kindly than Moses was. Moses was allowed to take only a distant look at the Promised Land. However distant, the look was complete, and satisfactory enough to satisfy him regarding his people's future. Prof. Adler, it would seem, was allowed so very imperfect a glimpse of the Promised Land of the Socialist Republic that the sight, refracted through the medium of his bourgeois optics, left on the retina of his mind a picture that is blurred and grotesque.

The Parliament of the Socialist Republic will certainly "not be constituted on the basis of population"; it will undoubtedly consist of "representatives by occupation." Social evolution unerringly points in that direction. We see the transition going on under our very noses. Every jurist who is an economist, every economist who is also a jurist, understands the nature of the conflicts now taking place in the Federal halls of legislation. It is the ripping of the political swaddling clothes of society, in which population is the basis of representation, ripping through the growth of the Industrial Commonwealth, the representation in which must of necessity be by occupation.

—no upper or lower about it; and in that House will be gathered the representatives of all the productive or service Labor of the land; that is, of all the organizations of useful Labor, mental and muscular. That Parliament will not be the mongrel thing that Prof. Adler conceives of.

In one of his works Prof. Ely tells the story of a German professor who admitted it had taken him five years' hard study to grasp what Socialism was after. Prof. Ely cited the instance as one of the weaknesses of Socialism. If it took a German professor five years, how many more would it not take for the proletariat to understand? Prof. Ely need not, next trip, travel all the way to Germany. Here is, right in the United States, Prof. Adler, who may serve Prof. Ely's turn—and also the turn of the Socialists to prove that, if the proletariat had to depend upon their class interests penetrating the wool of these bourgeois-pampered professors, then Socialism would not be "weak" merely; it would be—well God help the human race!

JUDGE E. T. BARTLETT.

Biographies of Edward Theodore Bartlett, the Judge of Court of Appeals, who died this week, do the Judge injustice in one important respect. The Judge's career is being given quite extensively, extensively quoting from the leading cases which he decided, and citing the principles upon which he set "his stamp." The really leading case Judge Bartlett decided, and the real principle upon which the Judge did set his stamp are omitted by his biographers. The case and the principle are too vital to be allowed to sink into oblivion. They are these:

A working girl lost her right arm on account of the defective strapping of the machinery. Owing to the defective strapping her arm was caught and mutilated in such a manner that the whole limb had to be amputated, up to the socket. The girl brought an action for damages against the manufacturing firm. She won out in the lower courts. The firm took the case up to the Court of Appeals; there the judgment was reversed and the case thrown out. Judge Bartlett rendered the decision. It was to this effect: "The girl incurred an obvious risk; he who incurs an obvious risk has no one to blame but himself, and no damages lie."

A MILWAUKEE FLASHLIGHT.

Among the good things the Milwaukee Idea has accomplished with its victory, there is a service it has rendered to the Movement that can not be overestimated, to wit, the service of turning the flashlight upon the poxy incubabes of the New York Socialist party Yiddish organ "Vorwaerts."

The Vorwaertser, between fits, exults: "What a victory won by Socialism!" When asked: "How can you say 'won by Socialism'?" Were not you only yesterday denouncing Berger as a 'hooligan'? Were not you only yesterday sneering at the 'Milwaukee Idea' as 'utterly contemptible,' as being an exaggeration even of Bernsteinism? Were not you only yesterday suggesting the throwing out of Berger, and did you not do all that to the accompaniment of shrieks for the Revolution?" How can you now all of a sudden claim Milwaukee's victory as a victory won by Socialism?" And, again between fits, comes the answer: "Yes—but see that vote, that victorious vote!"

The answer ranks with the foremost of involuntary confessions. It amounts to saying that "Votes are Socialism," consequently, seeing the Vorwaertser has none but a vanishing vote, he has neither votes nor Socialism.

Opportunists have a right to cheer over Milwaukee. We believe their cheers are premature; nevertheless, seeing the good that such a victory, named "Socialist," undoubtedly does, is certain to counterbalance all the evil that is in it and that the Movement will certainly overcome, one may not begrudge the Opportunist his gladness; one almost feels like joining. With him the hope is not unjustifiable that, with time, he will learn; with him the hope is not unjustifiable that he may prove himself material of sufficient solidity to build upon.

Quite a flurry has been created in ministerial and physical culture circles by Thomas Edison's recent prophecy that in a few generations all unpleasant manual labor will be done by machinery. While in one case hypocritical and in the other sincere, both ministerial and physical culture objections spring from the same root, and can be handled and answered together.

The root they spring from is the notion that without compulsion to labor man will grow indolent and degenerate. The notion fails to grasp the pole-wide distinction between work and work—between work, in the sense of healthful physical activity, and work in the sense of humdrum drudgery.

In the latter sense, no doubt man looks down upon work despises it, and endeavors to escape it in all possible ways. It would, indeed, be an insult to his intelligence if he did not. It is

The New York Labor News Company is the literary agency of the Socialist Labor Party. It prints nothing but sound Socialist literature.

AN OPEN LETTER.
To Thomas E. Watson,
Thomson, Ga.

Sir:—After you, in the April issue of your "Watson's Jeffersonian Magazine," dared me to come into your publication and discuss Socialism, stating that you gave me ten pages a month if I only "dared," and elegantly informing me that you were rubbing your "fist right under my nose"; after I promptly accepted your "dare" and by Open Letter, dated April 3rd, published in these columns on April 4, and forwarded to you by registered letter containing the articles which tear to pieces your false statements of fact and your false reasoning against Socialism; after your letter, sent to me thereupon as follows:

Thomson, Ga., April 12, 1910.
Daniel De Leon, Esq.,
28 City Hall Place,
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:—I can not consider your manuscript until my series of articles now running in my magazine is completed. I am holding your manuscript, unopened, until that time.

Yours very truly,
(Sig.) THOS. E. WATSON.

and after your subsequent letter to me as follows:

Thomson, Ga., April 20, 1910.
Mr. Daniel De Leon,
New York City.

Dear Sir:—Having learned through Socialist sources that you do not represent the true Socialist doctrine I can not see any benefit from discussion with you as there would be from such representatives as Mr. Debs, or Mr. Charles Edward Russell or some other of the most orthodox views therefore I am returning your letter unanswered by this mail.

Very truly,
(Sig.) THOS. E. WATSON.

Per G.—in other words, after you are in full retreat, at a swifter pace than a comfortable dog-trot, after all this, and without a line from you, public or otherwise, behind which to shelter one's astonishment, your magazine for this month, just received, reiterates your "dare" to me in the identical language and style of the "dare" issued in your magazine of last month!

Such conduct is something worse than the "chivalry" you love to boast about; it is something worse than the bluster of the cross between the feudal junker and the bourgeois which you typify; it is something worse than even the swagger of the plug-ugly, who tries to impose upon the weak of mind and body;—such conduct verges on the fraudulent. It is fraudulent.

True, the tangle your shallowness and impudence got you into is something awful—desperately so. To desperate situations desperate methods, is evidently your motto in this affair; and now, your bluff having been called, you seek to impose upon your readers with the attitude of a challenger whose gauntlet remains untouched.

To the wrong thus practised by you, at the expense of the Socialist Labor Party and my name, there is no "remedy" at law. Is it that your "chivalry" spells e-o-w-a-r-d-i-c-e, and that you dare to indulge the wrong of keeping up a challenge which, soon as accepted, you run away from, knowing the machinery of the law can not reach you?

Sir—I call upon you to haul down the flag of that challenge to me; it is a false flag floating over a pirate craft.

DANIEL DE LEON,
Editor Daily People.
New York, May 2.

FRENCH SOCIALISTS CAMPAIGN.

Interesting Side-Lights Marking Recent Elections.

Just previous to the French elections the Berlin "Vorwaerts" published an article treating of the French Socialist activity and of several noteworthy incidents connected with the campaign. It was shown that, in all, 357 candidates for the Chamber of Deputies had been nominated, and that the United Socialist Party had engaged in contests in more departments, eighty-two, than ever before.

A promising feature was the participation of some prominent trade unionists. In Beziers the former secretary, Neill, of the Confederation General Travail stood as candidate; in the sixth and the eighth election districts of Paris, the Syndicalists Lanche and Aulagnier, respectively

stood for election. In general, the attitude of the Socialist Syndicalists towards the party has improved. The best known theorician of this faction, Herbert Lagardelle, is a candidate in Sorient, and the lawyer Lafont is on the ticket in the Solre.

The "Vorwaerts" reports further that Jaurès had a struggle on to keep his seat from Carmaux, and Guesde from Roubaix.

THE GAVNOR-HEARST CONTROVERSY

The conflict on the issue between Mayor Gaynor and Hearst in the Cohalan matter involves no economic question; as far as it may be, the consequence of political fencing, it is of no importance except to the participants themselves. Nevertheless, there is that in the controversy that deserves the attention of all militants in the Socialist Movement, to wit, the necessity of close attention to essential facts, without which close attention no problem can be solved, no kink can be disentangled, no sound judgment can be rendered on any subject.

Daniel F. Cohalan, employed by the previous, the McClellan, administration, in condemnation proceedings, presented his bill for \$53,000 during the last month of that administration. The authorities with power to pass upon the bill reduced the same to \$48,000, and issued a warrant for the amount. That rendered the amount a valid debt upon the city; all that remained to be done before the money could be cashed was certain routine signatures, the Mayor's, or his representative's, among them. As a final act of pettiness, Mayor McClellan, who had fallen out politically with Cohalan's set, withheld his signature when the warrant came before him on the last day of his term. The money could not longer be denied to the claimant; what could be done was to delay payment for purposes of annoyance. Mayor McClellan's small mind found gratification in that, and the Cohalan warrant was among the unfinished business of the administration that had expired, and which the new administration had to perform. In this way the Cohalan warrant turned up in the first days of January before the new, the present Gaynor administration. The Gaynor administration had no power to re-open the Cohalan claim. Had Mayor Gaynor refused the countersign of his office Cohalan could have obtained a mandamus from the Courts. Being free from the McClellan petty purposes of annoyance, the countersign was attached to the warrant and the money collected.

These facts notwithstanding, Hearst's "American" of April 15 published a broadside virtually charging Mayor Gaynor with collusion in getting the city to pay an excessive, if not a fraudulent bill. The story gave the various dates when the Cohalan warrant was acted upon, the December dates, when McClellan was still Mayor, and the January dates when Gaynor had become Mayor—all truthfully enough, and the whole was accompanied by what purported to be a photographic reproduction of the warrant; the photography, however, being defective in the important respect that the date of the warrant's issue was not reproduced—an accident, says Mr. Hearst; an act of forgery and falsification, says Mayor Gaynor, according to the report of the Mayor's speech, as reported in Hearst's own "American" on April 29.

Upon these facts, there are just two points involved—

First—Was the incorrect photography a forgery and falsification? That is for the Grand Jury to say;

Second—Could Mayor Gaynor's office have withheld its countersign, and compelled a re-auditing of the Cohalan bill? If it could, then there is at least a color of truth to the charge of collusion with Cohalan; if the Mayor's office had no power to re-open the auditing done under the previous administration, then the charge of collusion is false.

Around the second point the discussion is raging—and valuable is the discussion as a drill and discipline of the mind in all discussion. The Mayor re-iterates his point to the effect that, after Cohalan's bill had been audited and passed by the Comptroller's office of the previous administration, there was nothing left for his office to do but to give the visé to the warrant,—while the Mayor does that. Hearst and his set give that one, and only essential particular, a wide berth. They talk of everything except that; the "American" reproduces irrelevant letters with sentences here and there printed in fat type to suggest importance; it prints letters all the way from Italy on matters that are foreign; and it quibbles with the word "valid."

He who will read "Hearst's side" and not lose sight of the point in controversy; he who will take the time to wade through all the stuff that Hearst is dumping on the public, and who will steadily detect where Hearst's arguments leave the track and wander away; he who does that will feel that he has had an exceptional drill in the art of close reasoning, and will be proportionally immune against the tricks of the "taker in."

WATCH MAKERS FEEL DEPRESSION.

Boston, May 5.—The 3,500 employees of the Waltham Watch Company's factory will be idle from June 30 until July 25, according to notices posted at the works. The factory has been closed five times since last December because the production has been much in excess of market needs.

It was recently stated that the high cost of living had prevented people from buying watches.

BOSTON CONGESTION

"Glorious" Profit System in Hub, as Elsewhere, Packs Humans without Regard for Health and Life.

Boston, April 21.—The report of the housing committee of Boston—1915 has just been made public.

It was prepared by a committee consisting of Philip Cabot, chairman; Meyer Bloomfield, Matthew Hale, Charles Logue, J. R. Coolidge, Jr., Richards M. Bradley, E. T. Hartman, W. H. Manning, Henry G. Dunderdale, William D. Austin and Joseph L.

Four blocks in the North and West ends were selected for special study, not the worst nor the best to be found, but typical. Investigations were also made of two blocks in the South end and one block each in Roxbury, South Boston, East Boston and Charlestown.

The parts of wards 6 and 8 which can strictly be called tenement districts cover an area including streets of about 103 acres. Here "on a piece of land which would be thought small for a single country place," is a population, according to the last census, of 44,000 people living in rooms sixteen per cent. of which are dark. The report says, "more than 20,000 of these people live under conditions where they have, in their bedrooms, less than 400 cubic feet of air per capita. That is to say, these 20,000 people are actually living below the lowest standard fixed as the minimum by any city, in the United States or Europe, which has undertaken to establish a minimum, so far as we know."

The Estabrook report states that "these Boston districts are said to be, and probably are, more densely populated than any other American city or district—except in New York. The Chicago tenement house population is oppressively dense," those working to improve conditions have said, but the three districts there, with a little greater population than the North and West ends tenement districts, have 206.2 persons per acre, and the most crowded district, 265.3."

Only eight assembly districts in New York city, all but one of them in the lower East Side, had over 407 persons to the acre when the last census was taken.

Block No. 32, bounded by Prince, Thacher, North Margin streets, and Lafayette avenue, is—so far as known—the most densely populated block in Boston; it had, according to the latest figures obtainable, 956 residents on .34 acre, living in houses averaging three and two-thirds stories high—310 persons per acre per story. New York's most crowded block has 1672 per acre in houses averaging five and one-half stories, or 304 per acre per story.

There is an average of only one faucet for each family of five persons and only one water closet for every eight persons, and a large number of these water closets are dark and filthy. There are no set basins, washtubs or bathtubs, and few or no pitchers and basins in the bedrooms. Kitchens are also bedrooms, dining rooms, laundries and living rooms, and practically all bathing must be done at the kitchen sinks.

According to the acts of 1907 one water closet is required for each apartment or for every three rooms, yet on each block 7.4 per cent. to 14.5 per cent. of the families use cellar or basement closets. Nine families have yard closets. Several closets are used by fifteen or more persons; and on the fifth floor of one tenement Estabrook found one closet serving twenty-five persons, mostly adults.

In one three-room apartment on the top floor of a Stillman street tenement, one room was found occupied by three men, and one bed in the other bedroom by a young man during the day and by two young women at night. In the kitchen a woman sleeps during the day and the mother and two children at night.

In the districts investigated outside the North and West ends, congestion was found to be particularly bad in the South Cove and other parts of the South end. Estabrook says: "From Roxbury and farther from the center of the city come complaints that conditions there will soon be as bad as in the North end."

B. J.—But one thing will have to be done at a time.

U. S.—Not at all! No ONE thing will ever be feasible until the working class is sufficiently informed, united, to understand All things. At the same time the workers in ONE trade will nationalize the trade in their charge, the workers in other trades can nationalize the other trades. To do this, the working class must have learned the true meaning of solidarity, and hence, among other reasons, the Industrial Union is a social-political necessity. The only ONE first step, that is a step, is the revolutionary education of the workers. The S. L. P. and the industrial unionists are attending to that.



CORRESPONDENCE

Correspondents who prefer to appear in print under an assumed name will attach such name to their communications, besides their own signature and address. None other will be recognized.

AN S. P.-ITE PHOTOGRAPHED. To the Daily and Weekly People:—Was the S. L. P. excluded by the International from the next Socialist Congress? This statement has been made by an S. P.-ite who claims to be a whole "Macher" in the Labor Movement and who claims to be quite sure of it.

Isaac Cohen.

Brooklyn, April 27, 1910.

[The S. P.-ite is again, as usual, dealing in gold bricks. The International Bureau decided to leave things as they are. It being shown there that S. P.-ite papers claimed the S. L. P. had been excluded from the Bureau, the German delegates called such claims "Fechheit" (impudence) and the French delegates called the claims "Insolence" (insolence). The S. L. P. is a member of the Congress, and will be fully represented at Copenhagen.—EDITOR DAILY PEOPLE.]

THE "CAPITALIST" WEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Manitowoc, in this State of Wisconsin, which four years ago had a Social Democratic Mayor, aldermen, supervisors and a Social Democratic daily, now, since April 5, has only one S. D. P. supervisor left, no S. D. P. Mayor, nor aldermen, and no S. D. P. paper. The paper suspended its publication.

This may serve to illustrate how "Capitalism develops in the West."

Albert Schnabel.

Milwaukee, Wis., April 30.

GOMPERS ROMANCING ABOUT DE LEON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Kindly answer through The People whether or not Daniel De Leon, the Editor, was at any time employed or connected in any capacity in the cigar business.

In an argument, my opponent claimed his information came through Samuel Gompers. "H. M."

New York, April 29.

[Neither directly nor indirectly, either as a wage worker or business man in the trade, was Daniel De Leon ever connected with the cigar business. For weal or for woe De Leon was never in any business whatever, nor was he ever a wage earner. As to the cigar business in particular, De Leon's connection with the same has been and continues to be quite intimate—only in the capacity of an "ultimate consumer," the consumption rising or falling in the measure that his funds, or the generosity of his cigarmaker acquaintances in the Movement, rose and fell. During the early Kangaroo days the consumption suffered a severe slump owing to the numerosity of his former cigarmaker friends who Kangarooed. But the consumption picked up again, and is again at high tide.—EDITOR THE PEOPLE.]

GREATER BOSTON'S MAY DAY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Labor Party of Greater Boston celebrated International Labor Day in the People's Park, Roslindale, Sunday afternoon, May 1. Despite the cool weather prevailing a good attendance was present. Chairman A. L. Wallin opened the meeting with an explanation of the Socialist Labor Party's principles and the work before the working class which it must take up for its emancipation. The Lettish singing chorus of the Boston Branch S. L. Federation, and Liberty Brothers' Singing Chorus of the Scandinavian Federation rendered songs. There were calls for encores. Thomas F. Brennan, of Salem, John W. Lynch of Providence, R. L. and Julius Wetzel of Boston, delivered addresses on the significance of May Day, and the need of the workers getting knowledge to perfect their organization. The chairman called for a collection and \$15.00 was taken up. After deducting expenses, \$6.75, the remainder, \$8.25, was ordered sent to the Daily People Operating Fund. There was a good sale of literature on the ground.

John Sweeney.

Roxbury, Mass., May 2.

MAY DAY IN PHILADELPHIA.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Section Philadelphia Socialist Labor Party celebrated International Labor Day to-day by holding a mass meeting

Scandinavian Club to take part in their coming fiasco (May Day celebration), but met with a chilly reception.

I shall remain here two weeks longer and with the co-operation of Portland comrades every effort will be made to push the Party Press and literature. Chas. Pierson.

Portland, Ore., April 25.

"PLEBS" LEADER PLEADS RAISE TO FAVOR COMPETING EMPLOYER.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Last night there was a mass meeting here, held under the auspices of Local 167, International Association of Machinists, for the purpose of seeing if a wage scale of \$3 per day could be established for printing press machinists. The meeting was addressed by Fifth Vice-President Kepler and Business Agent Reilly. Kepler's remarks were to the effect that printing press machinists were working for a much lower wage scale here than in Chicago. He stated that at the Goss Printing Press Company at Chicago the men long ago received \$3.25 per day, and in the near future would agitate for \$3.50 per day. He thought that in "fairness to the Goss Company," the machinists should demand an increase. Personally he thought that the \$3 demand was not enough, and that it should be \$5 per day.

Reilly, who is a member of the Socialist party, and recently ran for mayor on the Socialist party ticket in Newark, said that he notified the printing press manufacturers last September that a \$3 per day demand would be made by the first of May, and that he also tried to hold a conference last Wednesday with the manufacturers, but they refused to consider the matter.

There are between 300 and 400 printing press machinists here; about seventy-five attended the meeting. A vote was taken to see if the machinists wanted to strike to enforce the \$3 demand. After the vote was gathered, all those who were not members were called out into the ante-room and told to stay there until the executive session was over. As I am not a member I started for home after distributing I. W. W. leaflets. I did not wait to see if the executive session counted seventy-five, in favor or seventy-five against a strike, but I learned that the matter now rests in the hands of the G. E. B. of the I. A. M.

J. Reese.

THE "CALL" REVOLUTIONIZING THE PRESS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed please find one sub for six months and fifty cents in stamps for same.

Enclosed you also will find a letter received by one of our comrades from the "New York Call." I must say the "Call" has gall. I have seen the first copy sent to our colleague. The best reading matter on all six pages was the advertisements. There is on one page of the Daily or Weekly People more educational matter than in a dozen "Calls" if they are all of the same calibre as the one I have seen. How many workingmen are controlling the "Call"? I'll bet none. But the working class must support a set of cockroach bogies. If the workingmen should try to control the "Call" they would find out to their sorrow that they have nothing to say. All you supporters of the "Call," and of all other private owned Socialist papers have to do is to pay and keep your mouth shut. I don't need to comment on the "Calls" letter. Gold bricks are not in it.

Robert Le Diable.
San Antonio, Texas, May 1.

(Enclosure.)

THE NEW YORK CALL.

A Newspaper for the Workers.

Office: 442 Pearl Street.

New York, April 23, 1910.

Dear Friend:—If you are receiving The Call, it is paid for. No bills follow The Call. If you did not subscribe through some friend, some friend, anxious to see you in accord with him subscribed for you. We hope you will gratify the wish of this friend and give our paper a fair trial.

The Call is a paper of influence as well as attractiveness. You have often felt, no doubt, the sad condition of the workers in the East before Labor had its own daily paper to defend them. Their labor troubles were grossly misrepresented and they were bitterly maligned by the capitalistic newspapers. But since The Call made its appearance there has been a communist change in the policies of these

papers. The courage of these editors has vanished, for The Call stands ready to draw the attention of the workers to their inaccuracies.

Unfortunately, The Call has not the capital of the large metropolitan dailies. It must depend entirely upon the active co-operation of its friends. (This is but natural; for you appreciate the logic of the statement that a paper to be controlled by the workers must be supported by members of the working class.)

After a careful perusal of the paper we trust you will endeavor to secure your friends as subscribers. Our rates are given on the enclosed blank.

Trusting that we may count you as one of our friends, we are,

Fraternally yours,
The New York Call.
Jos. W. Reifel,
Sub Dept.

QUESTIONS ASKED BY HAMILTON'S "KARL MARX CLUB."

To the Daily and Weekly People:—In the Weekly People of February 26, under the caption, "Resolutions from I. W. W. Local 554, Hamilton, Canada," appeared the following:

"Whereas, At our last regular meeting held January 26, 1910, a motion was introduced by fellow worker Gordon that Local 554, I. W. W., send a delegate to a conference of local Socialists for the purpose of launching a new organization, presumably for the purpose of Socialist propaganda, etc., etc., and

"Whereas, This Local will have to deal with this matter sooner or later in some definite manner.

"Resolved, That the Local take no part in this so-called Socialist conference either by sending a delegate or otherwise, and be it further

"Resolved, That for the Local to identify itself officially or otherwise with organizations composed principally of men with radical bourgeois notions and Anarchist tendencies labeled up with Socialism would only be a detriment to the Industrial Union Movement both at the present time and in the future.

"H. B. Simpson, Rec. Secy.
"Hamilton, February 10, 1910."

At the regular meeting of the "Karl Marx Club" (the local organization resulting from the conference referred to in above resolution) held Saturday, April 16, this matter came up for discussion, and as both the opening and closing paragraphs of this resolution reflect rather disparagingly on a number of local comrades, members of the "Marx Club," who happened to be identified with the aforementioned conference, we beg space to throw a little light on the subject by putting a few queries to our comrades of the local I. W. W., particularly those standing sponsor for said resolution.

As these comrades have seen fit to open up this matter in connection with the "Karl Marx Club," through the columns of The People, we request them to furnish the following information to which we think we are entitled:

First—What are the facts which warrant the statement that the majority of the "Marx Club" members are NOT Socialists, but on the contrary, "merely men with radical bourgeois ideas"?

Second—Who are the comrades in which they think they observe anarchist tendencies?

Since little or nothing in the nature of propaganda news from this "neck of the wood" has appeared in The People's columns for some time past, we might just mention that the "Karl Marx Club," although organized somewhat late in the season for indoor propaganda, succeeded in pulling off one very good meeting. Comrade E. Martin of Toronto, officiated as speaker, and took as his subject "The Burning Question of Labor Unionism." All that need be said in this connection is that he delivered the goods, pointing out the absolute necessity of both industrial and political organization. The audience, while not large, exhibited marked attention throughout, and several after the meeting expressed opinions showing that they appreciated both the speaker and the arguments put forward. About twenty pamphlets including "What Means This Strike?", "Burning Question of Trades Unionism," "Preamble of the I. W. W.," "Socialism," by McClure, etc., were disposed of. We certainly will have Martin for return lectures when we open up indoor meetings in the fall.

K. Knudsen,
Secretary Karl Marx Club.
Hamilton, Canada, May 1.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third, the year.

MISS MARY SOLOMON.

Miss Mary Solomon, a member of Section New York, Socialist Labor Party and of the Socialist Women of Greater New York, died on May 3 at her home, 1065 Prospect Avenue, Bronx. She was twenty-one years of age. Miss Solomon was ill for the last six months, suffering with a malignant disease, known as cystadenoma, one of the worst known forms of cancer. Her condition was early recognized, and an operation was performed by Prof. Ralph Waldo, of the Lebanon Hospital, in the hope of checking the ravages of the disease. But the best that could be done for the comrade was to gain a few more months of life for her.

Miss Solomon was a devoted member of the Socialist Labor Party, having joined some years ago. She was active on the platform and on the stump, and wrote a number of excellent articles for The People. She was a young lady of much promise, and showed a deep conscientiousness in all her work for the Labor Movement. Her passing away is a distinct loss for the Socialist Labor Party, and will be felt by all her comrades.

BIG LAY-OFF IN READING SHOPS.

Reading, Pa., May 5.—Shortly before quitting time last Friday the Reading Company suspended 200 men at its shops in this city. They include all trades.

The number of men taken off at the locomotive shop was 150 and they were picked from all of the departments. Fifty men were suspended from the car shop.

Commencing this week, the locomotive shop will work five nine-hour days a week. They have been making but 40 hours a week for some time. The men at the car shop will be put on 50 hours a week. They have been making 40.

In addition to the 200 men laid off in this city, 300 were suspended at the various outlying shops of the company, making a total of 500 in all.

Propaganda Pamphlets

The following propaganda pamphlets are all five cents a copy. We allow twenty per cent. discount on orders of a dollar or more.

What Means This Strike?
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.

Preamble of the I. W. W.
Trades Unionism in the U. S.
Debate on Unionism.
Industrial Unionism.

Reform or Revolution.
John Mitchell Exposed.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Unity.

The Working Class.
The Capitalist Class.
The Class Struggle.

The Socialist Republic.
Antipatriotism.
Socialism.

Marx on Mallock.
Socialism versus Anarchism.
Assassinations and Socialism.

Development of Socialism in Great Britain.

Religion of Capital.
Foundation of the Labor Movement.

Historical Materialism.
N. J. Socialist Unity Conference.

The Mark.
The Trusts.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
28 City Hall Place, New York.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. P. PHILA. PA.—Under Socialism the WORKING CLASS will own, of course collectively, all the necessities for production. That cannot mean that a railroad engineer will own the locomotive which he operates, nor that the runner of a delivery wagon will be the private owner of the horse and wagon which he drives.—Next question next week.

E. A. J. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—There is not a Kangaroo in the Socialist party that does not admit that they have staked their all against the Socialist Labor Party, and lost. They don't say so in public, but they admit it in private among themselves. Hence their malevolent hatred for the triumphant S. L. P. They barked up the wrong tree, and found it out too late.

P. E. C. BOSTON, MASS.—We find ourselves unable to determine upon what particular feature of stock-ownership you desire an expression of opinion.

J. G. NEW YORK—So far as this office knows, Robert Rivers Lamont is the Editor of the Sunday "Call" and is the author of the book "Socialism, Positive and Negative," and of the work "Men vs. Man," which is made up of a correspondence between him and Mencken.

E. C. PADUCAH, KY.—Joke is one thing, humor another. The joker is of all times; not so the humorist. A humorist is not to be duplicated. The conditions that bring him forth ever are exceptional.

"READER." NEW YORK—As to Herman Schlueter, the Editor of the "Volkszeitung," his usefulness would be as the manager of a German bookshop of radical literature. For that he has exceptional capabilities. Not that he is extensively read on such literature; on the contrary; but from

convivial conversation with others he has an approximate knowledge of the contents of such literature and would be a valuable bookdealer. As Editor he is a misfit. As to Alexander Jonas, he would be a first rate understrapper in some German provincial city council. For that he has capacity. As Editor-in-chief of an English daily in New York the man would be a laughable figure.

G. S. TACOMA, WASH.—The priests, from the Pope down, not "a handful" of them, but a large majority, oppose Socialism. You claim to be a lover of Socialism and an objector to capitalism as immoral. How can "moral" folks advocate an immoral thing?

M. H. H. NEW YORK—At one time Single-tax reasoning was logical enough. To-day when the bourgeois has his revolution behind him, Single Tax reasoning is irrational. The system of that reasoning is to seize upon one fact and from that draw conclusions with utter disregard of a whole lot of other compelling facts.

T. A. G. COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.—All money is not "legal tender." For instance—the nickel is money—but it is not "legal tender" in payments above 25 cents. "The legal tender" is a creature of law.

J. C. BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The Philadelphia strike was a drawn battle. The men were taken back but they surrendered the bulk of their demands.—Next question next week.

S. A. J. S. NEW YORK: J. S. ALBANY, N. Y.; T. W. NEW HAVEN, CONN.; A. B. S. CHICAGO, ILL.; H. N. COLUMBIA, S. C.; E. B. COLUMBUS, O.; B. R. BUFFALO, N. Y.; A. P. CHICAGO, ILL.; G. A. MONTCLAIR, COLO.; S. R. READING, PA.—Matter received.

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WENDELL PHILLIPS
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28 City Hall Place, New York.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,
28 City Hall Place, N. Y. City.

CANADIAN S. L. P., Philip Courtenay,
National Secretary, 144 Duchess Avenue,
London, Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO., the
Party's Literary Agency, 28 City Hall
Place, N. Y. City.

NOTICE—For technical reasons no
Party announcements can go in that
are not in this office by Tuesday,
6 p.m.

WANTED.

The names and addresses of Party
members or sympathizers capable of
reading and writing both the English
and Polish languages.

Paul Augustine,
National Secretary.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of above committee
was held at National Headquarters, April
27th, with Schrafft in the chair. Mem-
bers present: Butterworth, Ball, Schrafft,
Mittleberg, Machauer, Hall, Weiss, Ros-
enherg, Lefkovits. Absent and excused:
Kahn, Siganovits.

Financial Report: Receipts, \$50.95;
expenditures, \$53.

Reports of Committees: National Sec-
retary reported having sent to Section
Allegheny County 5,000 leaflets for
distribution at McKees Rocks on behalf of
the National Leaflet Fund; also reported
having attended meetings at Section
Westchester County, N. Y., and Section
Richmond County, N. Y., together with
Secretary of the N. Y. S. E. C. for organ-
ization purposes; referred to a general
vote election of delegate to International
Socialist Congress; sent out circular letter
re organization matters; that Organ-
izer Rudolph Katz was ordered to work
in New Jersey with the co-operation of
the N. J. S. E. C. during May; that,
Olive M. Johnson, having consented to
speak at several cities on her way east-
ward to the coming N. E. C. session, Sec-
tions Portland, Ore., Seattle, Wash., Spo-
kane, Wash., St. Paul, Minn., Chicago, Ill.,
Detroit, Mich., Cleveland, O., Erie, Pa.,
Buffalo, N. Y., were advised to arrange
meetings for her. Moved by Ball, sec-
onded by Butterworth: "That report be
received and action of national secretary
indorsed"; carried. The national secre-
tary reported that he had carried out the
instructions of the Sub-Committee re
inquiry of Section Holyoke, Mass.

Correspondence:—From A. Gillhaus,
Los Angeles, Calif., reporting on organ-
ization matters; William H. Thomas,
Buena Vista, Pa., regarding organization
matters in Allegheny County; John
Kircher, Cleveland, O., report on organ-
ization in Allegheny County, Pa. From
Charles Rothfiser, New York, N. Y., re-
ferred by the Editor of The People who
declined to publish same on account of
Rothfiser's falsifying the report in The
People that he complains of, it was
moved by Ball, seconded by Rosenberg,
"That the action of the Editor be en-
dorsed"; carried. From Jewish Socialist
Labor Federation inviting the Party to
send two fraternal delegates to its con-
vention; moved by Rosenberg, seconded
by Butterworth, "That the invitation be
accepted and the national secretary be
empowered to select and credential two
Party members as delegates to said
convention"; carried. From Washington
S. E. C., N. Y. S. E. C., Indiana S. E. C.,
and Section San Francisco, Calif., re
Party matters. From Minnesota S. E. C.
remitting on International Bureau dues,
and from Sections Baltimore, Md., Port-
land, Ore., ordering due stamps. From
Sections Manchester, N. H., and Prov-
idence, R. I., requesting dates for lectures
by De Leon. From Section Cook County,
Ill., regarding procuring an organizer;
Section Seattle, Wash., remitting on N.
A. F.; Hubert Dohmen, Livingston,
Mont., and Gabriel Russo, Rochester,
N. Y., giving and requesting information.
From Section New York County, N. Y.,
requesting that pamphlet on "High
Prices" be printed; moved by Ball, sec-
onded by Butterworth, "That the matter
be referred to the Press Committee";
carried.

Adjournment 10:40 p.m.
John Hall, Secretary.

MISSOURI S. E. C.

Regular meeting of the Missouri S. E. C., May 2nd; all present except Kitzinger. Theodore Kaucher chairman. Minutes of last meeting adopted as read. Financial report: on hand January 1, 1910, \$874; receipts, \$15.00; expenses, \$6.63; on hand May 1st, \$12.71. State Canvasser fund, on hand \$29.70.

Correspondence:—From Kolkmeier, St. Charles, sending \$5 for Canvasser fund. From Paul Kruger, Carthage, on espionage workingmen are exposed to there, and suggesting that an organizer be sent to Joplin and Webb City, where good results can be obtained. From Kolkmeier, sending poster for meeting arranged for April 24th, and asking for Poellinger to be sent there to speak. From J. W. Mol-

iaux, Kansas City, stating that he
would do all he can to build up the
Section again. From Frank Zerman,
N. E. C. member for Missouri, stating
that because of the nature of his work
he could not get to St. Louis for sev-
eral weeks, and then only for a short
stay; on these grounds he resigns from
the N. E. C.; the resignation was ac-
cepted and the election of his successor
laid over to general meeting, Friday
May 6. From Kolkmeier, stating that
the meeting of April 24 was well attend-
ed despite the bad weather; 4 subs to
Weekly People secured, and a good batch
of literature sold; will hold another
meeting in the near future.

After some discussion on the new
State Election laws, Scheidler was in-
structed to get further information on
same. Meeting adjourned.

Joseph Scheidler Rec. Secy.

CALIF. S. E. C. CALL FOR FUNDS.
To the Sections and Members-at-
Large, Comrades:

We have vainly appealed to most of
you for funds, as comparatively few have
given help to this all important agitation
of Comrade Gillhaus. Therefore we must
again ask you TO DO YOUR DUTY, and
assist in this work by contributing finan-
cially and otherwise, or we will be com-
pelled to send him back to Washington
by quick route. This should not be ne-
cessary, especially in a campaign year,
when propaganda has more effect than in
off years. So let us pull together and
each one dig down and send in some-
thing or get some other workingmen to
do so.—DO SOMETHING to show that
you are interested, and not merely dead
wood.

On March 15, Comrade Chas. Pieron
arrived in Los Angeles and was hired for
two weeks to canvas for the Party press.
Those who read The People know
how successful Comrade Pieron is, even
in Los Angeles, a tourist city, he secured
fourteen the first week and eighteen the
second. From here he went to Washing-
ton, stopping one week in San Francisco
to canvas that city. With this additional
expense on us, we trust you will
rally to our support as becomes Revolutionary Socialists.

For the California S. E. C.
L. C. Haller, Sec-Treas.

PENNSYLVANIA, ATTENTION!

A mass convention of the Socialist
Labor Party of Pennsylvania will be
held at the headquarters of Branch
Braddock, 700 Washington avenue, May
29th, at 10 o'clock.

Pennsylvania S. E. C.,
L. M. Barhydt, Secretary.

SAN JOSE, CALIF., LECTURE.

The Socialist Labor Party of San Jose,
Calif., will hold public meetings, during
the month of May, on Sunday evenings,
8 p.m., at A. O. U. W. Hall, 162
S. First street.

May 15th—Mr. Frank Craig, "The
General Strike."

May 22nd—Symposium and Entertain-
ment.

May 29th—Alanson Dodge, "Founda-
tions of Socialism."

**HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST
LABOR PARTY.**

All persons desiring to attach them-
selves to the Socialist Labor Party,
either by the formation of a local orga-
nization known as a "Section," or
by joining as members at large, may
proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form
a "Section," provided they subscribe
to the platform and constitution of the
S. L. P., and they belong to no other
political party.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find
six others to join with them in organiz-
ing a "Section," but desiring to be-
come members, may do so by becoming
members-at-large by signing an
application card, subscribing thereto
to the platform and constitution of the
S. L. P., and answering other ques-
tions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in
the formation of "Sections" and for
application cards for the use of indi-
vidual members as well as all other
information apply to the undersigned,
Paul Augustine, National Secretary,

28 City Hall Place, New York City.

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PREPARING THE WAY**Propaganda Doing the Work That
Must Crystallize Into Organization.**

A few weeks ago we remarked that
all indications pointed to a great num-
ber of strikes for the beginning of May.
The past week has seen the prediction
verified. Even the trades unaffected are
restive. At such times S. L. P. propa-
ganda can often be more readily pushed
than when things are quiet—workmen
everywhere are thinking and talking
about labor matters. Take advantage
of the opportunity to reach them with
the message of the S. L. P.

There are more ways than one of getting
subscriptions. From Los Angeles, Cal., comes one to the Weekly People
for a year with the notation, "This is
on the recommendation of Dr. W. J.
Bryan, who thinks I ought to have the
paper."

Passing through the Suez Canal an
English reader of the Weekly People
took occasion to mail his renewal to the
Weekly People from Port Said—didn't
want to miss any copies.

Are YOU going to make good on the
Daily People Tenth Anniversary sub-
scription plan?

Last week we gave a list of the twenty
cities leading in Weekly People circu-
lation; following is a list of the leading
twenty States with regard to Weekly
People circulation. The order in which
they are given indicating their
positions:

California	
New York	
Connecticut	
Massachusetts	
Pennsylvania	
Ohio	
Washington	
Texas	
Illinois	
Minnesota	
Colorado	
Missouri	
New Jersey	
Michigan	
Virginia	
Oregon	
Indiana	
Nebraska	
Wisconsin	
Rhode Island	
Total	\$ 29.60
Previously acknowledged	6,360.23
Grand total	\$6,389.83

The Canal Zone list is nearly as great
as that of Michigan, and some of the
other States are close up to the tail-
enders. The relative position of some
of the twenty States ought not to prove
satisfactory to their membership but it
is up to them to get into the class in
which they should belong.

The roll of honor, list of those sending
two or more subscriptions during the
week, is:

A. Gillhaus, Los Angeles, Cal.	5
F. E. Nelson, Oakland, Cal.	2
John Holler, San Francisco, Cal.	2
W. Hammerini, San Francisco, Cal.	2
F. Knetek, Hartford, Conn.	15
A. Prince, Chicago, Ill.	2
F. Muellers, Quincy, Ill.	2
J. Burkhardt, Indianapolis, Ind.	3
F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass.	2
F. Houtenkirk, Boston, VMass.	2
W. J. Hear, Worcester, Mass.	2
H. Stone, Detroit, Mich.	4
J. Scheidler, St. Louis, Mo.	8
A. Clayman, Buffalo, N. Y.	3
W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O.	3
F. Brown, Cleveland, O.	3
C. Pierson, Portland, Ore.	27
E. J. Higgins, Philadelphia, Pa.	2
R. McLeary, Philadelphia, Pa.	3
G. W. Ohls, Pittsburgh, Pa.	2
G. M. Sterry, Providence, R. I.	2
E. Schade, Newport News, Va.	3
E. Smith, Roanoke, Va.	2
P. Kretlow, Berlin, Germany	22

Labor News Note.

The Party Press Volunteers of Section
New York turned in \$15.75 as a re-
sult of their May Day propaganda work.
The book sales at a party held at the
house of Comrade A. Orange brought us
\$24.68, all of which means that some-
thing is being done in New York.

A. E. Reimer, Boston, sends in an order
for Sue books to the amount of
\$33.15; and W. R. Fox, Cincinnati, O.,
a like order for \$16.80. Comrade Rep-
schlager, Buffalo, N. Y., who pushes the
Sue books in that city sends an order
for \$10.80.

Other sales since last report, two
weeks since, were:

Los Angeles, Cal.	\$ 5.00
San Francisco, Cal.	2.60
Potholes, Cal.	3.25
Colorado Springs, Colo.	3.20
Bridgeport, Conn.	1.00
Harford, Conn.	4.05
Rockville, Conn.	1.00
Washington, D. C.	9.00

Chicago, Ill.	7.26
Jacksonville, Ill.	1.00
Mishawaka, Ind.	1.00
Mason City, Iowa	1.00
Holyoke, Mass.	3.00
Lawrence, Mass.	1.00
Boston, Mass.	2.60
Malden, Mass.	1.15
Baltimore, Md.	5.55
Ishpeming, Mich.	1.00
Henning, Minn.	2.25
St. Louis, Mo.	3.00
Divide, Mont.	1.00
Hoboken, N. J.	1.75
New Jersey S. E. C.	8.36
Paterson, N. J.	4.80
Brooklyn, N. Y.	3.00
Buffalo, N. Y.	7.76
Marcellus, N. Y.	1.00
New York, N. Y.	37.05
Schenectady, N. Y.	1.00
Lisbon, N. D.	1.00
Kent O.	1.00
New Bethlehem, Pa.	3.50
Philadelphia, Pa.	1.00
Juniata, Pa.</	